

The Blair County Whig.

Vol. XIV--Whole No. 752.

OUR COUNTRY IS OUR PARTY.

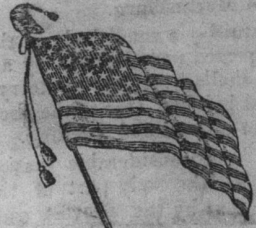
New Series--Vol. 1, No. 17.

John Brotherline, } Editors.
John H. Keatley, }

HOLLIDAYSBURG AND ALTOONA, BLAIR COUNTY, PA., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1862.

Price, Four cents
Per Number.

OUR FLAG FOREVER.



Forever float that standard sheet!
Where Freedom's soul beneath our feet,
With Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1862.

New York Correspondence.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7, 1862.
Dear Whig: Another week of assorted weather, consisting of snow, rain and slush, until the streets are well nigh impassable. The storm of Saturday was frightful; the waters of the two rivers got on a "high," chased out the poor that dwell in subterranean places along the wharves, and filled up the press-room of the *Journal of Commerce*; the bay wore a very angry face, and lashed the vessels on its bosom prodigiously.

We are having some rich developments in the investigations of the corruptions of last winter at Albany. Our Chamber of Commerce is very indignant that that respectable body should be charged with raising a fund of ten thousand dollars to defeat the bill for the removal of the post office in this city. It is remarkable what poor memories some of these last winter members had—they cannot account for how they came into possession of sundry checks and rolls of bank notes, but a wag-gish fellow says they won it at poker, a game legislators are very fond of, and at which they are very successful if they happen to be playing with parties who have the right kind of a bill to put through.

The proprietors of the Broadway Concert Saloons, knowing the weakness of members when pretty waiter girls are about, have despatched some twenty of their prettiest with low necked dresses and well-turned ankles, to Albany, to defeat the bill for the shutting of these "moral ulcers," with what success time will tell.

Our "sports" have been up the river, not to Sing Sing, (the penitentiary where they should have been sent,) but to Troy, on a cock-fighting expedition, where the notorious John Morrissey is said to have added largely to his pile, his cock knocking all the other cocks out of time, as he did Heenan in Canada.

We have had the first flash of the news in England of the release of the arch-soundrels, Mason and Slidell. The *London Times* cautions the English people not to make any rejoicing over these "fellows," as the Government has not done anything more for them than it would have done for a "pair of niggers" in the same situation.

Russell, the *London Times'* correspondent, disgusted with the country and a people who will not do as he has time and again predicted, is going to leave. A little over a year ago, he came here with a world-wide reputation for truthfulness, but has written himself down a liar and an ass.

Our bankers and capitalists who have been to Washington, and had an interview with the Secretary of War, are loud in their praises of the right man in the right place.

The Sumpter has been heard of again burning ships on the coast of Spain.

The new gunboat *Tuscarora* has the rebel steamer *Nashville* shut up in the port of Southampton, England.

We have had another cargo of cotton from Port Royal, per account of our Uncle Samuel. It must be very refreshing to the chivalry of South Carolina to read of their idol being carried off by the nasty Yankees, without as much as saying, with your leave. Gen. Sherman also sent home a quill driver of the *Times* newspaper, who is making a great howl over injured innocence.

The *Herald* of this morning is out with a map showing the movements of the rebel Gen. Jackson on the Potomac. It says there is a dash to be made by him at some point at or near your place, to destroy the railroad and cut off the supplies of the west from reaching Washington. Look out for Jackson!

Government awarded some twenty thousand barrels of Beef to our provision dealers on Saturday, at prices ranging from \$12.25 to \$14.75 per barrel, considered as very good prices.

The many disastrous fires that we have had during the last fortnight, has aroused the suspicion that they are not all accidental.

Cosmo.

Speech of Senator Wilmot on the Bright Expulsion.

DELIVERED IN THE UNITED STATES SENATE JANUARY 30, 1862.

Mr. Wilmot. Mr. President, I shall be brief in what I have to say on this case. To me it seems to lie in a very narrow compass.

Before proceeding to speak of the case, I desire to say that my relations with the Senator from Indiana are of such a character that I shall with pain vote to expel him from his seat in this body. Seventeen years ago we met in this Capitol; both young men, and both members of the dominant party. Since then we have differed widely, touching public men and measures; yet through all the heat and bitterness of political warfare for the past fifteen years, I have remembered with pleasure our early acquaintance and intercourse. I sincerely regret the position in which the Senator is placed. A sense of public duty alone constrains me to vote for his expulsion from the Senate.

What is the case presented against the Senator from Indiana? It rests upon no disputed or doubtful facts. Every important fact in the case is admitted—full confession is made in open Senate. The Senator from Indiana tells us that he would, under the same circumstances, do again the act complained of. Mr. President, the Senator's views of duty and my own differ so widely, that what he regards as innocent and natural, as a proper courtesy to an old friend, to me has the features of disloyalty, not to give it the harsher name of treason.

What, sir, are the facts and circumstances of this case? The slaveholders of the nation, relying on human slavery as the bond of their unity and strength, unwilling that the freedom of the republic should assume the management of government affairs, set on foot a rebellion in the southern and slaveholding States of the Union. When this letter was written, it had been carried forward to the organization of an independent government; the machinery of that government was in active operation. Armies were being organized, disciplined and equipped, to maintain the rebellion by the power of the sword. Every reasonable hope of a settlement was passed. The Senator from Indiana knew all this; no man knew it better. It is true, from the timidity, I might almost say complicity, of the late administration, no blow had been struck at this formidable rebellion; still those concerned in it were no less traitors for this cause. The cowardice or even treachery of Mr. Buchanan could in no degree excuse Davis and his co-workers in treason. The forbearance of the government towards the traitors cannot be pleaded by them in extenuation of their crime; nor can their aiders and abettors shield themselves behind the weakness and treachery of those then in power. Yet here rests one of the strong grounds of defense taken by and for the Senator from Indiana. The government had done nothing against the rebellion! It had brought no armies in the field! Had fought no battles! A fear that betrayed like treason had paralyzed the executive arm, and the government was sinking into imbecility and contempt!—How does all this change the character of the rebellion, or extenuate the crime of those involved in it? The Senator from Indiana admits that he could not have written the letter with innocence after the proclamation of President Lincoln calling for seventy-five thousand men. Why not, if he could do so before? Did the proclamation change the position of Davis towards this government? Did it involve any one in guilt who, up to that time, was innocent? Was it innocent for Lincoln to go upon his errand with an improved fire-arm to the confederate government before the proclamation, and treasonable to go afterwards? It is idle to look here for any extenuation of the case whatever. The proclamation of the President in no way affects it.

Jefferson Davis was the chosen chief of the rebel government. He was every inch a traitor. The Senator from Indiana knew the damning treason of his friend and former associate. His crime was a wicked one—the most so of any of which man can be guilty—the deepest dyed and blackest in the catalogue of crime.

To me it seems that many gentlemen of the late Democratic party are afflicted with a moral obliquity in the view they take of this wicked rebellion and its authors. The leading traitors so long dominated over the Democratic party that the fragment that now remains, seems to connect the rebellion for Democratic ascendancy, and the leading traitors as friends having strong claims on their sympathy. Evidently the Senator from Indiana was strongly possessed of this view of the treason and the traitors.

To judge rightly of the act of the Senator, we must look at the rebellion and its chief as they truly are—the one as a treasonable revolt against a just government, and the other as the chief of traitors. He was no other than a rank traitor, a great State criminal, that the Senator addressed on the 1st of March as "his excellency, President of the Confederate States," commending to his confidence as "reliable in every respect" one who sought the rebel

government on a treasonable errand.—What was the errand on which the Senator from Indiana commended his friend to the usurper and traitor at Montgomery? It was no other than the sale of an alleged improved fire-arm. Have I stated the case too strongly against the Senator from Indiana? I would not do so. To me, sir, it has the complexion of a great crime. I will not call it treason, although it might be difficult to find a more appropriate name for it.

It was well said by the Senator from New York, (Mr. HARRIS,) that if the letter had not been written, or if its essential part were taken away, it would be a very innocent thing, and no Senator would think of expelling the Senator from Indiana from his seat. Unfortunately, the letter was written. An indictment for murder, permit me to say to the Senator from New York, with the homicide clause out, would be a very harmless piece of paper.

Mr. President, I have briefly considered to whom this letter was addressed—to a desperate traitor. It commended to his fullest confidence one who entertained a traitorous purpose, and the matter of the letter was most treasonable: Here is the whole case, and it sounds of treason in every part.

What was the position and relation to the government of the Union of him who wrote the letter? He was a Senator, one of the high officers of the government—a sworn, confidential adviser of the President. What was his plain and bounden duty? To stand by the government, with all his energies and power. To be vigilant, constant, and untiring in his efforts to crush the rebellion, and to bring to punishment its leading traitors. This was his duty. Can it be possible that a loyal Senator could so far forget this high duty as to hold communication with the rebellious government, touching the purchase of an improved fire-arm? It cannot be possible. No loyal citizen would have done it, much less a loyal Senator. Forgetful of his duties, unfaithful to his senatorial trust, he is no longer worthy of a seat in this Senate.

With all respect for my colleague, and for the honorable Senator from New York, I must say that in my judgment they have taken a narrow and technical view of this case. They deal with the Senator from Indiana as one on trial for treason, and themselves as judges or jurors sworn to try him under all the technical rules of presumptions and reasonable doubts, applicable in such cases. Herein they greatly err. We sit here in trial upon the Senator from Indiana, not to pronounce judgment against him for the crime of treason, but to say by our votes, under the facts before us, if he be a loyal and safe man to sit in this high council of States.

Mr. COWAN. I desire to ask my honorable colleague, if Mr. Bright is not guilty of treason, what is he guilty of?

Mr. WILMOT. I will answer my colleague by saying that if I were called upon to-day to give any definition of his offense I should pronounce it treason; but I am frank to admit that if I were sitting as a juror, there are these doubts hanging about the case that would make me hesitate to pronounce a verdict of guilty; I will not hesitate as to the vote I shall give here. The conduct of the Senator from Indiana, judged by the facts and circumstances surrounding the case looks like treason; still I might not be prepared to pronounce, sitting as a juror on his trial. I know not under what circumstances of haste or thoughtlessness, the letter was written. These, if they existed, were for the Senator from Indiana to show. There may not have existed, at the time the letter was written, that deliberate and wicked purpose essential to the technical crime of treason. We know not. We have the letter before us. It was written to a traitor, and for a traitor, and to further a treasonable end. What more does my colleague want? The Senator on trial has given us no facts or mitigating circumstances whatever. As a juror, I might even refuse on the case, as it stands, to pronounce the verdict of guilty of High Treason. But when the case is presented to me as a Senator—is the Senator from Indiana a safe man to sit here? Is his loyalty and fidelity to the Government justly obnoxious to strong and well-grounded impeachment? Can he be trusted to advise the President, and to share in our deliberations, in this crisis of public affairs? To these inquiries I can have no doubt whatever. I shall vote to expel the Senator from Indiana from his seat in the Senate.

What is right to do in this case, the Senate should do promptly and fearlessly. A timidity, bordering on cowardice, paralyzes the arm of the government. Treason stalks abroad in open day. We must vindicate the character of the Senate, and our own self respect; we must give to the people an assurance that here at least, fidelity and disloyalty meet with a speedy and condign punishment.

Now sir, it seems to me that I have stated the whole case. I put the case upon the record and upon nothing else. I place it upon the Senator's letter of the 1st of March. I take that letter and the

circumstances of the country at the time, the position of the Senator, the position of the man to whom the letter was written, the position of the man for whom it was written, and the errand upon which he went, and I say the facts are conclusive and overwhelming against the Senator from Indiana. There is no possible escape from the conclusion. It is a legal maxim that a man is responsible for the natural and necessary consequences of his act.—What did the Senator do? He commended one traitor to another, and the errand upon which he commended him was by the admission of all a treasonable errand; it was to give to him an improved fire-arm. Can it be possible, as I asked before, that a loyal Senator would do this? Sir, suppose your Commanding General had written such a letter, would there have been doubt as to his complicity with the traitors? The Senator from Indiana occupies a position in this government as high and responsible in many respects as the Commanding General of our Army. Nay, sir, in dignity of character he occupied a position second only to the President of the nation. Suppose he had written such a letter, would you have any doubt as to his complicity with the traitors? Would you have any doubt that he had at least forgotten his duty to this Government?—Sir, an impeachment could have rested on the letter; and to-day I have serious doubts as to what would be the result of the trial of the Senator from Indiana before an impartial jury.

A TALE.

WHAT CAN I DO?

There was something querulous and discontented in the man's voice: evidently he was not satisfied with himself.

"What can I do?" He repeated the interrogation, with a spreading of the hands and a widening of the eyes, meant to express the most perfect negation of any ability on his part to help in the great work to which the nation was straining itself. "I am too feeble to bear arms. I am not rich. I have no sons to offer to my country."

"Then give yourself to patriotic utterance, Mr. Van Dyke," was the answer of a gentleman to whom the above remark was made. "Speak for your country on all occasions. Put fire into the hearts of those who have both the strength and the will to bear arms."

"But affairs are so badly managed!" And Mr. Van Dyke looked unutterable things.

"Do you think so?"

"Oh dear, yes! They're awfully managed—awfully!"

"In what respect?"

"How can you ask? Why, in all respects. There is no honesty—no true patriotism—no ability. Our placemen are venal or weak. Everywhere the plunderer is at work. Men seem inspired only by a love of spoils and power."

"But affairs are so badly managed!" And Mr. Van Dyke looked unutterable things.

"Certainly."

"Have you exposed the wrong?"

There was a change in the expression of Mr. Van Dyke's countenance, and he stammered a little in his reply:

"I can't say that I have actually a personal knowledge of any frauds upon the Government. But you know as well as I do that we are being robbed and plundered awfully—awfully!"

"Doubtless, Mr. Van Dyke, there are frauds and wrongs. While men are evil, such things will exist. The action of our Government is in some degree hindered by the wicked self-seeking of individuals to whom have been assigned responsible places."

"But why assign such men to responsible places?" interrogated Mr. Van Dyke, sharply. "Why give them the power to hurt the nation?"

"God only knows the hearts of men," was answered. "The most corrupt may put on a fair and honorable exterior, and deceive the very elect. Few men are really known until they are tried. There is a class who keep a good reputation while rising, in order to secure the confidence of their fellow-citizens. They have their price, but it is not small. Such bide their time, and at last find the opportunity to rob on a large scale. Without question, many such are now holding places of trust and turning to their own advantage the national means with which they have been trusted."

"But why are they not ferreted out? Why are they not caught and punished?"

"They are punished and disgraced on proof of wrong, in every instance."

"On proof?" Mr. Van Dyke curled his lip.

"Would you have them punished on mere accusation, and in default of evidence?"

"No, no—of course not." Spoken in constraint.

"I think," said the other, "that you were injured once through the dishonesty

of a clerk in whom you confided."

"I was," Mr. Van Dyke's countenance fell.

"You trusted him implicitly."

"I did."

"Why?"

"Because I thought him honest."

"And yet he was a shrewd, secret-working scoundrel; not so secret, however, that he did not at times betray himself to lookers-on from the outside. You were cautioned in regard to him more than once."

"I was."

"But did not heed the caution. Why?"

"Simply because my faith in him was complete. I did not believe him capable of so great a sin."

"Though he was coolly robbing you all the while. Transfer the case in part. It will serve for illustration. We have true men at the head of affairs, who are seeking, under God's direction, to guide our storm-battered ship to a safe anchorage. It was necessary, when the tempest came swooping down from an almost summer sky, to throw skilled agents to every part of the ship where duty must be done.—There was little time for discrimination. The posts must be filled in order to the prompt execution of every command. In all cases the best men were not chosen. Some proved incapable, some traitors, some shamefully dishonest—and were set aside. This was inevitable. Traitors, incapable and scoundrels still, no doubt, hold places and do harm. But they managed to elude vigilance, as your dishonest clerk managed to elude your vigilance. What then? Shall we hinder by indefinite complaint, fold our arms, and do nothing because some men are working injury? Is this patriotism, Mr. Van Dyke? Is this doing our duty to God and our country? If instances of fraud come under our personal observation let us expose them fearlessly."

"And get ill-will for our pains," answered Mr. Van Dyke in his querulous way.

"Sir!" The other started, and a flush of noble anger reddened his face. "Is this your courage? this your patriotism? You complained just now of inability to serve your country. Said you were too feeble to bear arms—were not rich—had no sons to offer your country. And now confess yourself not brave enough to expose the man who is hurting and hindering us, lest you suffer from ill-will! Sir, men like you are worse than open enemies. We can meet them face to face. But you work out of sight, with your earings and fault-finders—demoralizing the public sentiment and weakening patriotic enthusiasm. Sir, if you cannot bear arms yourself, don't, in Heaven's name! depress the noble ardor of those who can. You asked a little while ago, 'What can I do?' I answered—'Hold your tongue! Good morning!'"

And the indignant monitor turned away and left the weak complainer with a rankling arrow in his mind. He was not only surprised and hurt but consciously condemned. The anger awakened by his friend's rough rebuke was not strong enough to obscure a sense of shame. He felt humiliated, disturbed, unhappy beyond former experience. It did not help his state of mind any that he let fall indignant words such as these:

"What I call rude and ungentlemanly conduct! No man shall talk to me after that style again."

The disquietude and humiliation remained. It was not long, however, before the old complaining and self-dissatisfied state returned, and he was carping to one, talking gloomily to another, and putting to a third the oft-repeated question, "What can I do?"

"I'll tell you," said one to whom he thus addressed himself, "what a poor woman in my neighborhood, who earns her bread by washing and ironing, did. She bought a rubber blanket for a poor neighbor's son who had entered the service, and gave it to him on the day his company was ordered to march. It cost her three dollars—all the money she had in the world; but she gave it with a free heart. Give a blanket, Mr. Van Dyke, if you do no more."

"A blanket! What is a blanket?—There are six hundred thousand men in the field." A service like this seemed altogether insignificant to Mr. Van Dyke.

"And more than twice six hundred thousand men not in the field. Let one-half of these furnish water-proof blankets for the soldiers, and they will save over five per cent. of them from temporary or disabling sickness. If you can save a man from illness, and thus keep him in the service, you do almost as much for your country as if you shouldered a musket yourself."

"That's one view of it," answered Mr. Van Dyke, in the tone of a man convinced against his will.

"And is it not a right view?"

"There's a very important if in the case."

"What?"

"If the six hundred thousand persons would donate a blanket each. But they won't. And what is the single blanket that I could give? A drop in the ocean! Nothing more. If a hundred or a thou-

sand other men would agree to give a blanket a piece, I would cheerfully make one of the number. But a single blanket is of no account."

"Suppose you start a subscription for a hundred India-rubber blankets—enough for a company?"

"Oh dear no! I never was worth a cent at begging. Anything but hunting up subscriptions. I'd rather saw wood or split fence rails."

"Then give some poor soldier who is about going to fight for your peace and security a single water-proof blanket to keep him dry and warm. Do your duty and leave the rest to Him in whose hands are the consciences of all men. I have answered your question."

But Mr. Van Dyke neither held his tongue nor furnished a blanket. Still he kept going about in a miserable, half-hearted, complaining way; now heaping censure on public men and public measures, and now prophesying the worst of evils.

"What can I do?" The usual termination of one of his wretched harangues dropped from his lips in a company of ladies. And he added, as he was wont: "I am too old to bear arms. I am not rich. I have no sons to offer my country."

"The poorest, the weakest, the humblest can do something," was confidently answered by one of the ladies. "And I hold that each individual who enjoys the blessings of this good Government is religiously bound to do all in his power for its preservation. The rich according to their wealth, and the poor according to their poverty. The strong in their strength, and the weak in their weakness. Every one can do something. It may require their united efforts often to do as much as a single individual of larger ability. But if each does his best, the good accomplished will be great. The way, Mr. Van Dyke, is not so difficult as the will. Given the will, and the way will be plain enough. Want of will I find to be the great impediment."

Mr. Van Dyke answered somewhat fretfully that talking was easier than doing, and the lady understood the remark as meant for her. So she said gravely, yet without feeling,

"But not half so pleasant. It is in doing that delight comes. Our talking disturbs us—it is only when we begin to do that we find tranquility and satisfaction. Let me, in partial answer to your question, 'What can I do?' relate what I saw only an hour since. You know Hannah Clay?"

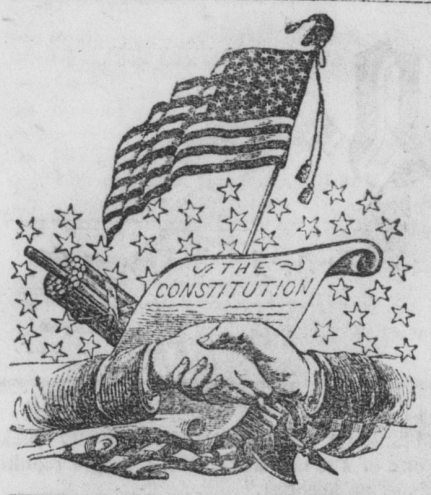
"Yes."

"A poor weak invalid. For six years she has not known what it is to be free from pain during her waking hours; and for nearly the whole of that time she has not been able to leave her bed. Well, Mr. Van Dyke, I found her propped up in bed, knitting woolen slippers for sick soldiers. She had four pairs finished, and was at work on the fifth. I shall not soon forget how her wan face lighted as she showed me her work, and spoke, with moistening eyes of the sick in camps and hospitals, far away from home and the tender care of sisters, wives and mothers. 'It is so little that I can do,' she said, in her feeble voice. 'Three or four hours a day is all I am able to work. Oh, I pray often for more strength, so that I could do more.' I looked at the sick girl—so pale, so weak—and felt a thrill of admiration. I did not ask her; but I am sure she did not feel the tooth of pain in all the hours her fingers plied the needles. Mr. Van Dyke, if Hannah Clay can serve her country in this trying hour, shall we stand in weak hesitation, asking fretfully, 'What can I do?' It's a shame, sir, to talk in this fashion. Don't utter the sentence again; don't find fault; don't prophesy evil; don't go about in this weak, miserable, complaining way. It isn't manly, nor brave, nor patriotic. What shall you do? Take a lesson from Hannah Clay. Learn to knit slippers or stockings if you have no skill for any other work. But do something! A sick and dying woman rebukes your inactivity."

"Good-day, ladies," said Mr. Van Dyke, with a shamefacedness that he could not hide, and he bowed himself out. He was known in that circle, and half a dozen hearts thanked the plain-speaking lady for her rebuke.

On the next day Mr. Van Dyke went down town and bought an India-rubber blanket, which he gave to the son of a poor neighbor who was on the eve of marching with his regiment. We fear that the cheerful heart did not bless him as the giver; but not the less warmth and protection has the poor boy received in cold and storm, on dreary nights camping or marching, amidst the mountains and valleys of Western Virginia.

Reader, if you can help in nothing else, give at least one rubber blanket to a soldier. It may save health or life, and thus keep him, as brave a defender, in the field fronting the enemy. And a word more—if you are tempted to complain and find fault, because everything does not come out just as you desire remember that such things hinder by encouraging the disloyal, and—hold your tongue!



THE WHIG.

OUR COUNTRY IS OUR PARTY.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1862.

To the Patrons of the Blair County Whig.

Kind and Indulgent Readers: The time has come when I must withdraw from your attention, and separate myself from many pleasant associations. Reluctantly I retire from a pursuit in some respects pleasant and instructive, but the rose leaf always hides a thorn, and fatally for me, circumstances have borne the sharp point. Human friendships are seldom mutual, and whilst one would promote the interests of his friend, another, whose fancies and affiliations are different from his, must either yield his judgment, or be free from constraint. The latter I have preferred, knowing that it is the shortest road to permanent peace. Upon careful consideration, I have determined to leave my worthy associate to instruct and entertain you, and I hope that the relation between you and him may be permanent and profitable. I hope that he may conduct the paper with satisfaction to you and with profit to himself.

Gentle reader—The period of my connection with you has been pregnant with events. Dark and disconsolate have been the times. War, civil war, has clouded your habitations, and you now go about mourning over your losses. With a parting word, let me say to you, do not close your eyes upon the star of hope that is now far above the horizon. Trust in God: The banner of the free will yet come up out of the fight unsullied, and not a star torn from its bright galaxy.

If I have offended any, let us now grasp each other's hands in token of peace. If, in the warmth of controversy, I have said anything bitter or reproachful, to my brethren of the press, may oblivion gather it to her unconscious embrace, and the heat of passion be buried beneath the ashes of contrition. To one and all I truly wish well, and bid adieu with a kind farewell.

JOHN H. KEATLEY.

Feb. 14, 1862.

"Stoops to Folly."

This is the cavilling caption of an article in a late *Standard*, complaining of the folly of a recent ball given by Mrs. Lincoln, at the White House. Wonder if *Trangh* is opposed to dancing these dark days? Wonder if he has forgotten about the nightly "skips" at Tappan, on the Hudson, the headquarters of Gen. Washington—or the social dances at Valley Forge, when they danced almost in their bare feet. Wonder if it is his business how Mrs. Lincoln spends her money, or does he know how much she gives charitably to the poor soldier? *Stoops to Folly*—the *Standard*.

Senator Wilmot's Speech.

We invite the attention of our readers to the speech of the Hon. DAVID WILMOT, on our first page. He presents the subject in its true light. The expulsion of the arch-traitor, Bright, from a seat in the United States Senate, at this time, has had a good effect for the UNION. We believe the good work should be extended further.

A Conspiracy.

The editor of the *Standard* says he will hand us over to the *Register*. The *Register* says he will attend to us next week. A conspiracy, heigh? Roll in, boys, two at a time, if necessary.

STILL NOT OVER IT.—The sleepy editor of the *Tribune* is trying to open one eye, after a long dream, about those who take our paper about Altoona. When all was silence around him, he broke out last week as if seized with a fit of nightmare, and publicly proclaimed that everybody out there did not take the *Whig*.

Wonder who this "everybody" is, that the sleepy editor talks so much about? Is it the same "everybody" who the editor once said wanted a good clerk in the post office in the place of *Rickabaugh*, and when he was looked for wasn't there?

For The Whig.

Our Next Congressman.
Messrs. Brotherline & Keatley:—Gentlemen—I cannot refrain from taking up my pen to express my gratification at the course you are pursuing in regard to our next Congressman. It is high time that party should cease to be the only way and the only merit required to get office. Ambitious and corrupt men should be taught to know and to feel that honesty is the best of policy. Bribery and corruption have crept into almost everything. The state of things, as they now exist, are truly alarming. The people must be fully informed on the subject. This is all that is needed. You may depend upon it, they will then take the matter into their own hands. Let the press but speak the truth on all occasions. Let it be free and independent, and my word for it, a better day is not far distant. The quiet, moral sentiment of the country will rise up and rebuke sin. Satan must be met face to face, and bid to retire and appear no more. HUNTINGDON.

Extract

From the speech of the Hon. Mr. Van Wyck, delivered in the U. S. House of Representatives, on the — inst., on the report of the Special Committee on GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

There is yet another case: a contract, not made upon the responsibility of the bearer, as the late Secretary said, but by his express order, and refused to be made until so ordered. I refer to the contract to purchase one thousand horses, to be delivered at Huntingdon, Pennsylvania. Such a horse market the world never saw. The first inspector—an honest man—of the first day owners refused to present themselves, and by some log-rolling he was removed and others substituted; then horses of all ages from two to thirty; of all diseases and defects, secret and open, were from day to day received. The whole neighborhood were in arms. The people remonstrated. Lawyers and clergymen were present at the inspection, and sought to deter the buccannering crew by open condemnation; the inspectors heeded not this clamor, but ordered the horses to be ridden upon the crowd to drive them away, if possible.

Horses with running sores, which were seen by the inspectors, were branded; and if one outraged common decency he would be rejected, and an opportunity sought the same day to pass and brand him. Immediately the horses were subsisted by private contract to favorites, at thirty nine cents per day, and they sub-let to farmers from twenty four to twenty-six. Over four hundred of these horses were sent with Colonel Wynnkoop's regiment, and the papers of Pittsburg report some actually so worthless they were left on the docks. The remaining five hundred were left at Huntingdon for the benefit of contractors. In that single transaction over fifty thousand dollars were stolen from the Government.

Such fiends in human shape care not for exposure; a fellow's doom through life should be theirs; and the labors of your committee will be of little practical value unless Congress shall by law punish with severe penalties such enormities.

Read the following, from the *Globe*, the only Democratic paper printed in Huntingdon:

"It is amusing to read the lectures of a few would-be organs of the Democratic party. But a little more than a year ago, they were sustaining, with all their ability, the organization that repudiated regular Democratic nominations, and supported for President the traitor Breckinridge. Yes, they went farther; they defended Breckinridge until he had made safe his landing in the rebel army. And they go still farther; they claim to be Democrats and good Union men, but to deceive, while at every opportunity offering, they attempt to chill the patriotism of the true Union men. Such organs can never re-organize the Democratic party. They, with the leaders who have ruined the party, and who are again attempting to lead it, must be forced to a back seat before the party can again enjoy the confidence of a majority of the voters of Pennsylvania. They may gratify their hatred of Union Democrats by denunciation as much as they please, but they will discover that they are too well known to be successful in any future attempt to deceive and mislead honest Democratic voters.

News from Tennessee.

A gentleman who has made his way from Nashville through the line of both armies, has informed the editor of the *Louisville Democrat*, that Zollicoffer was averse to attacking Thomas, and when ordered to do so by Crittenden, he said, with tears in his eyes, that he might as well take out the men and hang them:

When Zollicoffer fell, Crittenden, not being seen on the ground, a couple of colonels whom he did not know, took command until Col. Cummings ordered a retreat. Some one cried that the day was lost, "every man for himself." Then they threw down everything that could impede their flight, and rushed for the intrenchments, and then for the river. The rush for the boats was so great that hundreds were crowded into the river and drowned; the cavalry pushed into the swollen river pell mell, and many of them were also drowned. The lowest estimate any one put on the rebel loss was 1,000—some say fully 1,500—but they stated that the majority of them were drowned.

When asked what the Union force was, by which they were hemmed in, they replied that it could not have been less

than 30,000 or 40,000. They had no idea where Gen. Crittenden was, and their estimate of the Union forces was the strongest evidence of the panic under which they fled.

By this gentleman we learn that Parson Brownlow's health is very poor. His son stated that he doubted if his father would live to reach the Union lines; and if his health would permit, he did not believe the rebel guard would let him go. It is to be hoped, however, that the defeat of Crittenden's army, the death of Zollicoffer, and the panic which evidently now prevails all through East Tennessee, together with Gen. Thomas' advance, will open a way for the safe arrival of the parson in a land of freedom.

This gentleman is on his way to see Andy Johnson, and reports that the rebels have seized Johnson's house, turning it into a hospital, and confiscating all his property; that in order to save his mother from the most fiendish persecution, one of Johnson's sons has taken the oath to support the rebel cause, or at least not furnish aid and comfort to the Unionists. Another son is hiding among the hills, and has been since last December, looking with eager, longing eyes for the approach of the Union forces and the relief from a life of wretchedness.

We sincerely trust the news is true that Gen. Thomas is advancing into Tennessee, and pray he may not stop till he has taken possession of Knoxville. Thousands will flock to his standard, and the great avenue of communication between the East and West will thus be broken up.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTH OF WASHINGTON.—A memorial to Congress is now in circulation for signatures. The petition asks that on the morning of the birth of Washington, his Farewell Address to the people of this country shall be read in one or both Houses of Congress. That the President of the United States and his Cabinet, the ex-Presidents, the Judges of the Supreme Court, the representatives of foreign governments accredited to our own, the officers of the army and navy of the United States at the seat of Government, and distinguished citizens be invited to attend. Also, that the Farewell Address or suitable parts of it, be read aloud on that day, wherever practicable, at the head of the armies and on board of the ships-of-war of the United States, in the field and in camp, at sea and in port, by the officers of each, as the highest incentive to our brave defenders to continue devoted to our glorious Constitution and Union.

FROM GEN. BURNSIDE.

GREAT SUCCESS OF THE EXPEDITION.

Three Rebel Gunboats Sunk and Two Captured.

THE STARS AND STRIPES FLYING OVER THE REBEL BATTERIES.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 10.

The flag of truce, to-day, brings the intelligence that our troops landed on Roanoke Island yesterday afternoon. No particulars are given, but it was intimated that the island had been taken.

Ten deserting contrabands came in from Camp Hamilton this afternoon, having been found by a scouting party under Capt. Donovan of the Sixteenth Massachusetts Regiment. One was a member of the black Virginia cavalry who were engaged in the skirmish at New Market bridge on the 22d of December with Max Weber's regiment. He was completely armed with carbine, pistol, &c., and had a considerable amount of Confederate money.

They represent a great scarcity of provisions. The bark *Trinity* arrived this afternoon from Boston, with four hundred released prisoners, to be exchanged, in charge of Lieutenant Buell.

SECOND DISPATCH.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 10.—We learn that the bombardment of the works on Roanoke Island continued during yesterday. About noon, Commodore Lynch got his *Musquito* flotilla under way, and came down Currituck Sound to assist his Rebel friend, Gen. Wise, on the Island.

The Federal gunboats then directed their fire upon the gun boats commanded by Lynch, and at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon three rebel gunboats have been sunk, two were captured, one which had a commodore's pennant flying during the action, and the rest dispersed in every direction. The firing ceased at dark last night, but was recommenced with vigor and effect this morning, and kept up until about eight o'clock, when it is supposed the rebel forces on the Island surrendered.

A fireman on board the *Selden* said that the Federal troops had been landed in large numbers on Roanoke Island, and the Stars and Stripes could be seen at Elizabeth City flying over the Confederate batteries.

The rebels acknowledge that the only obstacles of importance to retard General Burnside's march inland and upon Norfolk, will be the natural ones of swamps, marshes, sickness, &c.

THIRD DISPATCH.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 11.

Roanoke Island was taken after three days' fighting.

A large number of prisoners are reported to have been captured.

Two of the rebel gunboats were captured, the rest were sunk or scattered. The people of Norfolk and Portsmouth are said to be panic stricken.

The Brilliant Victory in Tennessee.

THE OFFICIAL DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.

Secretary Welles has received the following dispatch:

The U. S. flag-ship *Cincinnati*, off Ft. Henry, Tennessee River, February 6th, 1862.

The gunboats under my command, the Essex, Commander Porter; the Carondelet, Commander Walker; the Cincinnati, Commander Stembel; the St. Louis, Lieutenant commanding Paulding; the Conestoga, Lieutenant commanding Phelps; the Taylor, Lieutenant commanding Gwinn, and the Lexington, Lieutenant commanding Shirk, after a severe and rapid fire of one hour and a quarter, have captured Fort Henry, and have taken Gen. Lloyd Tilghman and his staff, with sixty men, as prisoners.

The surrender to the gunboats was unconditional, as we kept an open fire upon them until their flag was struck. In half an hour after the surrender, I handed the fort and prisoners over to General Grant, commanding the army, on his arrival at the fort in force.

The gunboat Essex had a shot in her boiler, and after fighting most effectually for two-thirds of the action, was obliged to drop down the river. I hear several of her men were scalded to death, including the two pilots. She, with the other gunboats, officers and men, fought with the greatest gallantry.

The Cincinnati received thirty-one shots and had one man killed and eight wounded, including two seriously. The fort, with 20 guns and 17 mortars, was defended by Gen. Tilghman, with the most determined gallantry.

I will write as soon as possible. I have sent Lieutenant Commanding Phillips and three gunboats after the rebel gunboats.

[Signed,] A. H. FOOTE, Flag Officer.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT OF THE VICTORY IN TENNESSEE.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 7.

The *Gazette* and *Commercial* of Cairo correspondents give the following account of the bombardment and capture of Fort Henry: Yesterday, at 12:30 P. M., the gunboats Cincinnati, St. Louis, Carondelet and Essex, the Taylor, Conestoga and Lexington bringing up the rear, advanced boldly against the rebel works, going to right of Painter Creek Island, immediately above which, on the east shore of the river, stands fortifications, and keeping out of range till at the head of the island, and within one mile of the enemy. Passing the island in full view of the rebel guns, we steadily advanced, every man at his quarters, and every ear strained to catch the flag-officer's signal gun for the commencement of the action.

Our line of battle was on the left of the St. Louis, next Carondelet, next Cincinnati, for the time being, the flag ship, having on board the flag-officer, A. H. Foote, and next the Essex. We advanced in line, the Cincinnati a boat's length ahead, when at 12:30 the Cincinnati opened the ball, and immediately three accompanying boats followed suite. The enemy, not backward, gave admirable responses and the fight raged furiously for half an hour. We steadily advanced, receiving and returning storms of shot and shell, when, getting within three hundred yards of the enemy's works we came to a stand and poured into them right and left. In the meantime the Essex became disabled and drifted away from the scene of action, leaving the Cincinnati, Carondelet and St. Louis alone engaged. At precisely forty minutes past one the enemy struck his colors—and such cheering, such wild excitement as seized the throats, arms and caps of the four or five hundred sailors of the gunboats can be imagined.

After the surrender, which was made to flag officer Foote by Gen. Lloyd Tilghman, who defended his fort in a most determined manner, we found the rebel infantry encamped outside the fort numbering four or five thousand had cut and run leaving the rebel artillery company in command of the fort. The fort mounted seventeen guns, mostly 32 and 84 pounders, one being a magnificent ten inch columbiad. Our shots dismounted two of their guns. One of their thirty-two pounders burst during the engagement, wounding one. Their gunners claim to have but eleven effective guns worked by fifty-four men, the number all told of our prisoners. They lost five killed and ten badly wounded. The infantry left everything in their flight. A vast deal of plunder has fallen into our hands, including a large and valuable quantity of ordnance stores. General Tilghman is disheartened, and thinks it one of the most damning blows of war in surrendering to flag officer Foote. The rebel general remarked "I am glad to surrender to so gallant an officer." Flag officer Foote replied—"You do perfectly right, sir, in surrendering; but you should have blown my boats out of the water before I would have surrendered to you."

In the engagement, the Cincinnati was in the lead, and the flying flag officer's pennant was the chief mark. Flag officer Foote and Captain Stembel crowded her defiantly into the teeth of the enemy's guns. She got thirty-one shots, some of them going completely through her.

The Essex was crippled when about half through the fight and crowding steadily against the enemy, a ball went into her port side forward port, through the heavy

bulkhead and squarely through one of her boilers, scalding and killing several of the crew. Captain Porter's aid, S. P. Britton, Jr., and Paymaster Lewis were standing in a direct line of the balls passing, Britton being in the centre of the group a shot struck him on the top of his head, scattering his brains in every direction.

The escaping steam went into the pilot-house, instantly killing Messrs. Ford and Birde, pilots. Many of the soldiers, at the rush of steam, jumped overboard, and were drowned.

The Cincinnati had one killed and six wounded; the Essex six seamen killed and two officers and seventeen men wounded; five missing.

There were no casualties on the St. Louis or Carondelet, though shot and shell fell upon them like rain.

The St. Louis was commanded by Capt. Leonard Paulding, who stood upon the gunboat and fought the guns to the last. Not a man flinched, and with cheer upon cheer, sent shot and shell among the enemy.

CAIRO, Ill., Jan. 11.

The gun-boats which were sent up the Tennessee river by Commodore Foote have captured one of the enemy's gun-boats, and have destroyed all their transports and broken up all their camps. The river now is clear as far up as Florence, Alabama.

From Fortress Monroe.

News From Rebel Sources.

Reception of the News of the Capture of Fort Henry

The Rebels retreat to Fort Donelson—News from the Burnside Expedition—Roanoke Island attacked—The Yankees twice repulsed—The fight still going on—Exchange of Prisoners.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 8.

The Southern papers received by the flag of truce furnish the following: A despatch from Clarksville, Tenn., says that Fort Henry has fallen into the hands of the Federals. Our troops are retreating to Fort Donelson, on the Cumberland river. Federal gunboats are at Danville, Tenn., and the bridge at that place has been destroyed by the Yankees.

A despatch from Roanoke Island states that the Federals had advanced to Roanoke Island and been twice repulsed. The attack commenced at seven o'clock on Friday morning, and the fight was still going on at the latest advices. Four hundred and ninety Union prisoners have left New Orleans to be exchanged.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 8.

Specials to the *Commercial* and *Gazette* give additional details of the capture of Fort Henry. At the time of the attack of the rebel infantry in their camp they were eating dinner. They abandoned everything, leaving thousands of shot guns, and all of their camp equipage and clothing. In pursuing the enemy, Major McCullough of Col. Dickey's regiment, captured six guns, and Col. John A. Logan captured eight guns and thirty-three prisoners.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Advance of Gen. Lander to Romney—Later from Tennessee—Reduction of Three Rebel Batteries—Federal troops in possession of the Bridge over the Tennessee river.

No French Interventions in American Affairs.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.

Further information has been received from Gen. Lander, by which it appears that having been reinforced, he marched on Thursday at the head of between seven and eight thousand troops upon the enemy at Romney. The rebel forces were about equal to his own; they declined fighting, however and retreated across the river destroying the wire bridge in the rear, running off, probably to Winchester. As heretofore stated, Gen. Lander is now in possession of Romney.

Despatches from Gen. Halleck, at head quarters say that after the reduction of Fort Henry our forces proceeded up the river in the direction of the railroad bridge sixteen miles distant, and on the way reduced the batteries of the enemy on the bank of that river.

No doubt is entertained here that our troops thereafter took possession of the bridge over the Tennessee river.

The United States gunboat *Pinato*, which has just been finished at Baltimore, arrived here to-day. She came up past the rebel batteries accompanied by the *Resolute* without being fired at. She will here take on board her armament and stores. She is in charge of Lieutenant Commanding Crosby, who is highly esteemed as a naval officer.

The rumor of an intended intervention of France in our affairs is contradicted to-day on high authority.

The usual reception at the White House was postponed yesterday in consequence of illness in the President's family.

Eriesson's battery is regarded here with great favor. The Navy Department has ordered a thorough test of its qualities.

Reinforcements for Gen. Butler.

BOSTON, February 8.

The ships *Ocean*, *Pearl*, *Idaho* and *North America*, with troops and stores, forming a part of Gen. Butler's expedition, sailed this morning for Ship Island.

From Gen. Banks' Division.

Movement of the Rebel Jackson.

FREDRICK, Md., Feb. 8.

The latest intelligence from the Virginia side is via Hancock, on Wednesday.

A squad of cavalry daily make their appearance on a distant hill, apparently to observe our movements.

At Harper's Ferry it was reported that Jackson had not yet gone to Richmond, but was supposed to be at Halltown where his men were preparing to resist the imaginary advance of Gen. Banks' division. Bodies of rebel troops are also at Charlestown and Martinsburg.

On Saturday a small body of the enemy were dispersed near Bolivar, by a few well directed shells from our Battery on the Maryland heights. One of the shells exploded in an unoccupied dwelling.

There was considerable dissipation in town during the early part of the week, but a descent by the provost guard upon several taverns has checked it in a considerable degree.

Several companies of Lamons' Virginia regiment have arrived here from Hancock to join the Maryland regiment.

Gen. Cooper, in command of the Maryland brigade, it is believed will take the field in a few days.

Our artillery force has been considerably augmented during the week, and more are believed to be preparing to come hither.

Seventy-nine prisoners from Baltimore, mostly belonging to the upper regiments, were sent to Hancock yesterday, under a guard of the Michigan cavalry.

On Wednesday the body of Sergeant Major Lusk of the second battalion of Michigan Cavalry was escorted to the cars enroute homeward by a large number of Masons and officers of his regiment. His loss will be severely felt by his corps and hundreds of personal friends. He was a Mason in high standing, and widely known and esteemed for his estimable qualities.

Arrest of General Stone.

The Traitor Sent to Fort Lafayette.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.

Brigadier General Charles P. Stone was arrested at two o'clock on Sunday morning at the residence of his family in this city, by a guard under the immediate command of Brigadier Gen. Sykes, of the Provost Marshal force, and sent to Fort Lafayette by the afternoon train.

Gen. Stone was the officer in chief command at the Ball's Bluff affair, and has been held, by many, as responsible for that disaster. He is from Massachusetts, and graduated from West Point in 1845. He served with distinction in the Mexican war. In 1856, when a brevet captain in the Ordnance corps, he resigned his commission.

Last Spring he was commissioned as a Colonel, and, in the three month's campaign, had command of the corps that marched from Washington up the Potomac. Later he has had command of a large division in the same region.

General Stone is a fine officer. His loyalty was formerly regarded as above suspicion; but lately there has been sinister rumors affecting him. If these rumors are true, American history has had no such example of treason since the time of Benedict Arnold.

The following is the substance of the charges under which Gen. Stone was arrested:

First—For misbehavior at the battle of Ball's Bluff.

Second—For holding correspondence with the enemy before and since the battle of Ball's Bluff, and receiving visits from rebel officers in his camp.

Third—For treacherously suffering the enemy to build a fort or strong work, since the battle of Ball's Bluff, under his guns, without molestation.

Fourth—For treacherously designing to expose his force to capture and destruction by the enemy, under pretence of orders for a movement from the commanding general, which had not been given.

A court martial will be speedily ordered.

Another Spy Arrested.

A person calling himself Dr. Ives, a native of a rebel State, whose brother, lately in the military services of the United States, is now an officer in the rebel army, and who pretends to be a special representative of the New York *Herald* for Washington, was arrested and will be held in close custody at Fort M'Henry as a spy and for violating the rules and regulations of the War Department.

The Quartermaster's Department at Baltimore.

WASHINGTON, January 31.

Much complaint has been made of late in regard to the manner in which the department of the quartermaster at Baltimore has been conducted. It would seem, from the circumstances of the case, instead of aiding and assisting the Government in obtaining forage, that he has favored a combination of contractors to the exclusion of everybody else, and allowing a larger price to them than to the individuals. The result is that the Government have ceased to furnish forage, and that no more is to be obtained from day to day.

The Quartermaster at Baltimore has been ordered to furnish forage from day to day.

THE WHIG-HOLLIDAYSBURG AND ALTOONA, PA.

New Railroad Schedule.

SCHEDULE OF DEPARTURES.
TRAIN LEAVES HOLLIDAYSBURG—
 At 7.00 A. M., on going with Fast Line East and Express Train West.
 " 11.10 A. M., connecting with Mail Train East and West.
 " 8.25 P. M., connecting with Fast L. West. RETURNING.
LEAVES ALTOONA—
 At 8.40 A. M., on departure of Fast Line East and Express Train West.
 " 8.30 P. M., on departure of Mail Train East and West.
 " 9.10 P. M., on departure of Fast L. West. Enoch Lewis, Gen. Supt.

OUR FLAG FOREVER.



Forever float that standard sheet!
 Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
 With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
 And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1862.

Diessenbacher says he sells coffee at 23 cents per pound. How cheap!

JOHN P. ANDERSON, Esq., died in Huntingdon on the 10th inst.

Our esteemed Harrisburg correspondent will please send his letters earlier.

Single copies of the Whig can be purchased at the office—price three cents. The Carrier cannot delay to sell them.

Why is the editor of the Standard like the image on a counterfeit gold coin? Because he is all brass and no brains.

The Election for township and borough officers will be held in the several townships, wards and boroughs of Blair county, on Friday, the 21st inst.

A FIRE.—JOHN M. BEEGLE, on his return home with his family, on Sunday last, to Juniata township, from church in Newry, found his dwelling in flames. The entire building and its contents, including his crop on the loft, was consumed.

CANNOT AGREE.—The death of Wm. Burley, Esq., leaves a vacancy in the Board of Directors of the Poor of Blair county. PETER GOOD and JOHN AURANDT, Esqs., the other Directors, being unable to agree in the selection of a Steward of the Poor House, an effort is now being made before the Legislature to have a law passed filling the vacancy, or authorizing the Court to do so. Aurandt, the new Director, is for retaining Edward McGraw as Steward, and Good is opposed to him, desiring a new man.

BLAIR COUNTY AHEAD.—Blair county is now producing the strongest iron in the United States. This fact has lately been ascertained by proper tests being made. We are very glad that our old friend and persevering iron master, H. McNEAL, Esq., is the fortunate individual who is furnishing all he can make at the Bloomfield and Gap Furnaces, amounting to sixty tons per week, at \$34 per ton, to make cannon to shoot rebels. He delivers it in Hollidaysburg. Of course the ore comes out of the great Bloomfield bank, comprising a large ridge seven miles in length. If Mr. McNeal can make his fortune by accommodating the Government, without the knowledge of the Standard and Register, he will get off without an attempt to destroy his character. Doubtless the owners of other Furnaces in this county would seek this ore to make iron for cannon, if it were not for the fact that in that case an attempt to blacken their characters for thus assisting the movement against the Rebels might be made.

Suppose a fellow who has nothing, marries a girl as has nothing; is her things her'n or is his'n her'n or her'n his'n?—Spindleshanks thinks they is!

The coroners of New York hold about twenty-five hundred inquests annually, and the average cost of each inquest of about \$3.

To Consumptives.—The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread the knowledge of the remedy to every sufferer who will try it. He will send nothing, and may be addressed to J. WILSON, Hollidaysburg, Pa.

MARRIED.

On Tuesday evening, the 4th inst., at the Lutheran Parsonage in Newry, by the Rev. Jos. Fichtner, Mr. EPHRAIM WILT, to Miss SUSANNAH FEATH. ERS, both of Juniata township.

On the 4th inst., by the Rev. Lloyd Knight, Mr. MARTIN BAIRD to Miss AMANDA LANG, both of Blair tp.

In Williamsburg, on the 4th inst., by Rev. S. J. Berlin, Mr. THOMAS RILEY and Miss FRANCES JULIA WIGHERMAN, both of Williamsburg, Pa.

DIED.

January 8th, of scarlet fever, HARRY WILSON, child of Isaac and Jane E. Daugherty, aged 6 years, 11 months and 2 days.

On the 21st January, CLARA BELL, child of Isaac and Jane E. Daugherty, aged 4 years, 4 months and 13 days.

Constable.

THANKFUL FOR PAST FAVORS. THE subscriber respectfully offers himself to the qualified electors of the borough of Hollidaysburg, for the office of Constable, at the ensuing election, and if elected, pledges himself to perform the duties of the office with fidelity.
 GEORGE W. RUSS.
 February 14, 1862—2t.

FOR SALE.—A Hemlock Frame for a two-story house, 16 by 24 feet. It will be delivered in Altoona or Hollidaysburg, on short notice. ALSO—Ten thousand feet of 1 1/2 inch plank. Inquire of the Editor.

ARM TO LET.—I will rent a farm of one hundred acres, with the improvements, orchard, &c., including a saw mill, situate on Mill Run, two and a half miles west of Altoona.

ALSO—I will sell 800 acres of the land adjoining it, in lots of 50 or 100 acres, to suit purchasers, on easy terms.
 Feb. 14, 1862. JOHN BROTHERLINE.

STEAM SAW MILL.—I will sell, at private sale, my new and elegant Portable Steam Circular Saw Mill, Engine, Boilers, Lath Mill, &c., &c., known as the "Tub Spring Mills," because the most of the timber close to them is exhausted.
 Feb. 14, 1862. JOHN BROTHERLINE.

Auditor's Notice.

THE undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Blair county, to distribute the money in the hands of John Skyles, Esq., administrator of the estate of Christina Smith, deceased, will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office, in Hollidaysburg, on SATURDAY, the 22nd day of February, at which time and place all persons interested are required to attend, or be forever debarred from coming in upon said fund.
 A. S. LANDIS, Auditor.
 Hollidaysburg, Feb. 7, 1862:3t.

NOTICE.

The books of Major Raymond have been placed in my hands for settlement. Persons interested will please call and settle.
 JNO. H. KEATLEY.
 Hollidaysburg, Dec. 6, 1861.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF A SUFFERER.—Published as a warning, and for the especial benefit of young men and those who suffer with Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, premature Decay, &c., &c., by one who has cured himself by simple means, after being put to great expense and inconvenience, through the use of worthless medicines prescribed by learned Doctors. Single copies may be had of the author, C. A. LAMBERT, Esq., Greenpoint, Long Island, N. Y. Jan. 24-2m

H. FETTINGER'S
 GENERAL NEWS AGENCY,
 No. 1, ALTOONA HOUSE.
 School Books, Blank Books, Stationery,
 Confectionaries, Cigars & Tobacco,
 TOYS & NOTIONS IN GREAT VARIETY
 CONSTANTLY ON HAND.
 Nov. 15, 1861.

The Blair County Whig, will be published every Friday morning at the News Agency of H. Fettinger, in Altoona, where subscriptions and advertisements will be received. As the Whig is extensively circulated about Altoona it will be greatly to the advantage of the merchants, mechanics and others in or about the town to advertise in it. We will take any thing our customers may have for sale, as pay. Look to your own interests.

SEIGEL SALOON.
 JOS. POOLE, Proprietor,
 Montgomery St.—Hollidaysburg, Pa.
 In the room formerly occupied by John McKee as a Segar Store.

One Flag—One Country—Swi! Lags!

FRESH LAGER, ALES, Sardines, Shwitzer, Segars, and Refreshment of all kinds. Everybody and their friends are respectfully invited to give him a call. [Jan. 24, 1862. 1t.]

TEETH—TEETH.

DR. S. KIMMELL, DENTIST, will insert TEETH on pivot, Gold plate, Silver plate, and the Vulcanite base from one, to a full set, on the most reasonable terms. Everything warranted. Gold fillings warranted for forty years.
 Office opposite to the Exchange Hotel.
 Hollidaysburg, Nov. 15, 1861.

AMUEL S. BLAIR, JOHN DEAN
 BLAIR & DEAN,
 Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
 Hollidaysburg, Blair County, Pa.
 Oct. 13, '61-6m

RECEIPTS & EXPENDITURES

Of Blair county, Pa., from the 8th day of January, A. D. 1861, up to and including the 7th day of January A. D. 1862.

DR.

The Treasurer, John McKee, Esq., charges himself with the following amounts, to wit:
 To cash received from John Linga-felt, la'e Treasurer, \$2,873 51
 To cash received from Collectors—
 T. Davis, Gaysport boro, 1864 10 00
 John Anderson, Logan tp. 1857 1 06
 Jacob Dell, Catharine, 1858 48
 Jas. McPherson, Antes tp, 1859 608 70
 Jacob Good, Altoona boro, 49 00
 Abraham Robinson, Blair tp 53 44
 Kurtz Cauffman, Frankstown, 47 43
 Michael Wike, Huston, 65 00
 Wm. Stokes, Tyrone boro, 50 00
 Alex. Rutledge, Woodberry, 317 10
 Joseph K. Ely, Altoona, 1860 235 43
 Peter H. Wilt, Allegheny, 91 00
 Cyrus Mateer, Catharine, 155 54
 John B. Kephart, Freedom, 61 22
 Samuel Dodson, Greenfield, 40 00
 H. L. Patterson, Gaysport, 119 00
 James Coleman, Logan, 616 00
 A. S. Morrow, Martinsburg, 70 05
 Henry Burget, N. Woodberry, 603 83
 James S. Plummer, Snyder, 329 57
 Samuel R. Shiffer, Taylor, 267 07
 Edward Tate, Tyrone tp, 85 00
 Peter Emigh, Blair, 121 10
 Jacob Hoover, Huston, 143 11
 W. R. Russ, Hollidaysburg, 475 62
 Robt. Alexander, Woodberry, 61 85
 Albert Wilson, Frankstown, 120 00
 H. Harker, Freedom, 1861 60 00
 John Lowe, Gaysport, 94 81
 Michael Refner, Juniata, 126 00
 Wm. Robinson, Logan, 266 02
 Adam Fouse, Huston, 527 53
 Jas. Williamson, Hollidaysburg, 150 00
 Benj. F. Koller, Woodberry, 1045 00
 John H. Stiffer, Allegheny, 300 00
 James McPherson, Antes, 480 00
 Jos. B. Hileman, Altoona, 100 00
 Thos. Buchanan, Blair, 385 20
 Fred Hyle, Catharine, 287 00
 Jos. Stiffer, Frankstown, 815 00
 Henry Dibert, Greenfield, 360 00
 John H. Haffley, Martinsburg, 45 00
 Henry Burget, N. Woodberry, 345 00
 Samuel R. Shiffer, Taylor, 375 00
 Alex. Dysart, Tyrone tp, 847 03
 William Ekin, Snyder, 300 00
 James H. Gailer, Tyrone bor, 200 00
 Michael Black, on Loan, 200 00
 Dr. A. Johnston, do, 2000 00
 George L. Cowen, do, 210 00
 John Loudon, do, 200 00
 Peter Cyphers, do, 185 00
 James Fry, do, 343 82
 Caleb Guyer, do, 1000 00
 Matilda Shoemaker, do, 300 00
 Valentine Plemple, do, 100 00
 Peter H. Wilt, Esq., do, 60 00
 Adam Burget, do, 71 00
 Henry Pyle, do, 125 00
 Charles Keen, do, 150 00
 Cash from sale of old Furniture from out of offices, 5 50
 Cash, 2 50
 \$21,075 87

To balance due Blair county, in hands of Treasurer, \$2,403 61

CR.

The Treasurer, John McKee, Esq., asks credit for the following disbursements, to wit:
 By amount paid—
 Grand and Traverse Jurors, 1421 21
 Directors of the Poor, 3174 83
 Friese & Gingers, on bridge contract, 2048 00
 Val. Plemple, do, do, 805 00
 Jonathan Riddle, do, do, 1057 41
 John Gingers, do, do, 600 00
 S. R. Schuncker, do, do, 180 00
 Jacob Fries, do, do, 50 00
 H. S. Rhule, for drafts &c. for bridges, 16 00
 H. A. Caldwell, Clk to Com'rs, bal on 1860 21 56
 Do do do on sal'y, 1861, 253 69
 G. L. Cowen, Co. Commissioner, 125 00
 Geo. Koon, do, on balance, 8 00
 Do do, on daily pay, 152 00
 E. M. Jones, do, do, 120 00
 Do do, on sal'y, 120 00
 James Funk, Sheriff, on account, 1100 00
 Joseph Baldrige, bal. on acct for 1860, 104 62
 Western Penitentiary, 203 25
 On Fox and Wild Cat scalps, 194 70
 Road and Bridge Views, 139 48
 Elections, 550 93
 Assessors, 291 25
 Criminal prosecutions, 425 58
 Coroner's Inquests, 42 17
 Constables, 238 05
 Gas bills for 1861, 37 73
 Shoenthal & Bro., clothing for prisoners in jail, 40 60
 O. A. Traugh, Printing, 54 50
 McCrumb & Dorn, " and blank books, 38 75
 John Penn Jones, " 105 00
 Geo. Raymond, " 30 00
 A. M. Lloyd, Auditor, 10 00
 R. M. Messimer, " 10 00
 Jos R. Hewitt, " 11 50
 Samuel Hoover, Clerk to Auditors, 14 00
 C. G. Perry, blank books and stationery, 34 12
 Lloyd & Henry, coal for Court House and Jail, 283 92
 W. H. Hertzman & Sons, flag and rope, 64 24
 A. F. Osterloh, hardware, 10 87
 B. G. Eaton, hanging paper, &c., 33 28
 Jno C West, copy of "Parson's Digest," 5 50
 Do blank books, 2 75
 John Morrow, pine wood and knots, 8 00
 L. H. Williams, Auditing account of Prichonotary and Recorder, 39 00
 Jacob Bollinger, painting &c. at Court House, 110 16
 D. L. Hewitt, District Attorney fees, 120 00
 David K. Ramey, repairs to Court House and Jail, 154 37
 John Campbell, interest on loan, 60 00
 Michael Black, " 30 00
 Dr A Johnston, " 120 00
 Jacob Barnhart, " 25 73
 James Loudon, " 24 00
 Wm Loudon, " 30 00
 John Loudon, interest and bond, 1000 00
 Isaac Crawford, on bond, 300 00
 John Lingafelt, exp. on unseated lands, 7 82
 Do merchant use for use of Jail, 62 76
 Benj Thomas, cleaning Sheriff's office, 4 00
 James Williamson, cost on Licenses, 11 58
 G. W. Stewart, gas fixtures for vault, &c, 14 28
 Redemption money, unseated lands, 30 67
 Costs Com. vs Keys & Hamilton, 26 02
 W. R. Maxwell, whitewashing bridge at Tyrone, 11 00
 Dr J G Happersett, medical attendance at jail, 4 00
 Dr J T Christy, examination of Lucy Robinson, 5 00
 Post mortem examinations, 10 00
 W. H. Lane, whitewashing bridge at Hollidaysburg and Gaysport, 12 00
 Martin & Newberry, painting and lettering same, 15 00
 Hon S Dean, on acct salary Relief Board, 18 00
 Adam Moses, " 24 00

George Hook, wood for jail, 10 00
 Levi Groves, chips " 4 00
 A. L. Holliday, large record book, 9 00
 Johnston & Gibbs, horse hire, 15 00
 McLanahan & Stone, bal. on castings, 17 82
 A. S. Landis, Judg's ton att. ex. No. 3, vs Blair Co. Garnishee Jos. Rhule, 95 21
 John Dwyer, work at jail, 17 25
 Adam Lingafelt, whitewashing bridge at Claysburg, 4 00
 George Weaver, logs and hauling for Claysburg bridge, 5 03
 James Cromwell, hauling, 2 25
 Chas. Keen, furniture for Com. office, 7 50
 James M. Hewitt, merchandise for jail, 25 64
 Expenses burying child of Lucy Robinson, 5 00
 Henry B Martin, hauling, 15 00
 A. Filler, whitewashing Blair tp bridge, 6 00
 R. Hamilton, Judicial District Return Judge, 7 00
 W. R. Plummer, costs refunded, county judgments, 7 04
 Parnes Funk, bill of costs, 37 09
 R. R. Korabacher, wood, ice, &c., for Court House, 20 85
 R. R. Korabacher, salary as Court Crier, 22 59
 Depreciated currency, 587 89
 Treasurer's per centage on \$39,150 74, 587 89
 Balance due county in hands of Treasurer, 2103 61
 \$21,075 37

WE, the undersigned, Auditors of Blair county, in the State of Pennsylvania, do hereby certify that we have examined the Drafts of the County Commissioners of the county aforesaid, and the vouchers for the same, up to and including the 7th day of January, A. D. 1862, and have settled and adjusted the account of John McKee, Esq., Treasurer, with the said county of Blair, and we find a balance in the hands of said Treasurer, of Two Thousand Four Hundred and Three Dollars and Sixty Cents.

In testimony whereof, we have hereunto set our hands and seals the ninth day of January, A. D. 1862.

R. M. MESSIMER, [SEAL.]
 L. LOWRY MOORE, [SEAL.]
 ASBURY DORLAND, Clerk.

BLAIR COUNTY SS.
 In testimony of the correctness of the foregoing account of John McKee, Treasurer of Blair county, and the county with him, we have hereunto set our hands and have caused our seal of office to be affixed, at Hollidaysburg, the ninth day of January, A. D. 1862.

GEO. L. COWEN,
 GEO. KOON,
 JAS. M. KINKEAD,
 H. A. CALDWELL, Clerk.

JOHN MCKEE, Treasurer of Blair County, in account with said County for Relief Tax.

To cash received from—
 Geo. H. Harker, Freedom tp. 1861, 43 03
 John Lowe, Gaysport, 35 00
 Michael Refner, Juniata, 4 00
 William Robinson, Logan, 51 56
 James Williamson, Hollidaysburg, 27 30
 B. F. Roller, Woodberry, 322 13
 John H. Stiffer, Allegheny, 321 01
 James McPherson, Antes, 228 00
 Thos B Buchanan, Blair, 49 02
 Frederick Hyle, Catharine, 25 78
 Joseph H. Stiffer, Frankstown, 392 89
 Henry Dibert, Greenfield, 100 00
 James S. Haffley, Martinsburg, 27 00
 Isaac Burget, N. Woodberry, 71 00
 S. R. Shiffer, Taylor, 133 03
 Alex. Dysart, Tyrone tp, 165 00
 James H. Gailer, Tyrone borough, 50 00
 Balance due Treasurer, 44 82
 \$2,515 48

CR.

By cash paid on order to—
 John McClure, 42 00 S Gibson, 1 00
 Alex. Knox, 81 80 John Lucas, 1 00
 Dr C Irvine, 10 00 J Bottomford, 2 00
 Ed McGraw, 5 00 John Zetrick, 1 50
 Watson, Dennis, christians' Sparr, 2 18
 " " " " " " 20 00
 R. R. Bryan, 25 00 R W Christy, 6 76
 Jesse Moyers, 1 00 A Reeder, 29 17
 Samuel Sparr, 5 00 Jacob Berry, 12 32
 Jos. M. Namara, 50 c nicodemus, 17 52
 Kephart Harmon, 2 " Geo. Smith, 1 25
 Wm Guobal, 1 " David B Rice, 23 28
 John Reeloff, 5 " R Hamilton, 5 50
 Joseph Irvine, 5 " H & F McIntosh, 89 02
 T Banks, 20 " M L Stealy, 58 45
 James Jenkins, 3 " J M Keenan, 130 69
 G W Cunningham, 150 Watson, Dennis, 50 ton &c, 82 23
 Martin Gates, 50 ton &c, 82 23
 Wm Dattman, 1 " G W Evans, 3 52
 G R Snively, 3 " J B Kephart, 34 84
 Joseph Kyle, 1 " J M Spang, 30 88
 Thomas Egert, 1 " Mary Hoover, 129 00
 Jas J Fay, 208 Jas M Hewitt, 22 50
 Wm J Roberts, 2 " Diel, Moses 5 00
 J M Johnston, 250 Samuel Dean, 104 49
 Wm Fox, 37 " J M Johnston, 9 57
 John McClure, 2 " H L Ake, 7 70
 Daniel White, 2 " Wm Anderson, 98 21
 Simon Ake, 2 " Jas D Rea, 51 23
 John McClure, 28 " M Edden & co, 77 50
 " " 71 " John Lingafelt, 28 00
 " " 71 " Lloyd & Henry, 11 50
 " " 104 " Geo Geist, 28 00
 Michael carmon, 50 Wm M Ayers, 11 05
 A Patterson, 9 " J R Shinsfeldt, 6 35
 J E Deffenbaugh, 2 " J M Kinkead, 25 18
 David Raugh, 2 " T Goodfellow, 11 00
 Joseph Fay, 2 75 Dr Leisenring, 4 25
 H L Ake & co 2 94 Dr Smith, 15 12
 Jacob Sorrick, 2 " E McGraw, 6 47
 Alex Rutledge, 3 " christ Koon, 3 00
 T Goodfellow, 20 " Geo Koon, 10 00
 L B Hopkins, 5 " Wm Smith, 1 87
 James Funk, 50 " D C Gibboney, 8 09
 John C West, 5 " F Henry, 5 00
 Wm M Lloyd, 25 " Sam Singer, 6 36
 Jas n cramer, 15 " Mrs J Morrison, 18 00
 N Hewitt, 20 " Mrs J S Kough, 10 00
 O A Traugh, 5 " Mrs Lafferty, 7 50
 R B Johnston, 50 " John Dael, 10 00
 H A Caldwell, 25 " S B confer, 6 55
 John Lingafelt, 10 " Wm L Snyder, 27 00
 Richard Roloff, 5 " Mrs T Morgan, 5 00
 George Kopp, 50 " Mrs J L Mills, 10 00
 David Myers, 50 " Mrs J Dwyer, 9 00
 R Bancroft, 4 25 Mrs J Jones, 8 50
 James E roole, 1 25 Mrs I A dices, 10 00
 John nean jr, 5 " D C Markey, 3 50
 Isaac Yingling, 2 " James Stevans, 4 00
 George Fay, 2 " John Gibson, 6 24
 Wm Sparr, 2 " Samuel Nofsker, 8 80
 H Harbison, 4 50 John McClure, 37 50
 Wm Harbison, 2 " A Nicodemus, 24 75
 John Little, 1 " David Rice, 5 00
 Christ snively, " Amount of per centage on \$4,194,32, 62 91
 By Balance due Treasurer, \$2,545 48
 448 82

We, the undersigned auditors of Blair county, in the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby certify, that we have examined the drafts of the Com'rs aforesaid, and the vouchers for the same up to and including the 7th day of January A. D. 1862. And have settled and adjusted the account

of John McKee, Esq., Treasurer of said Relief Tax, and we find a balance due him of four hundred and forty-eight dollars and thirty-two cents.

In testimony whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals this ninth day of January 1862.

L. LOWRY MOORE, [L. S.]
 R. M. MESSIMER, [L. S.]
 ASBURY DORLAND, Clerk.

BLAIR COUNTY SS.

In testimony of the correctness of the foregoing account of John McKee, Esq., Treasurer of said county, and of the county with him for the Relief Tax of said county, we have hereunto set our hands and have caused the seal of office to be affixed this 9th day of January A. D. 1862.

GEO. L. COWEN,
 GEORGE KOON,
 JAS. M. KINKEAD,
 Commissioners.

SAMUEL DEAN,
 ADAM MOSES,
 Associate Judges.

H. A. CALDWELL, Clerk.

A LIST of Outstanding Relief Tax, due the County of Blair on the seventh day of January A. D. 1862, for the year 1861.

Collectors.
 Geo. H. Harker, Freedom 113 17
 John Lowe, Gaysport 129 39
 Michael Refner, Juniata 115 26
 Wm. Robinson, Logan 811 11
 Adam Fouse, Huston 604 10
 Jas. Williamson, Hollidaysburg 577 20
 B F Roller, Woodberry 608 08
 John H Stiffer, Allegheny 313 16
 Jas M'Pherson, Antes 498 45
 Thos B Buchanan, Blair 385 20
 Frederick Hyle, Catharine 452 32
 Joseph Stiffer, Frankstown 405 85
 Henry Dibert, Greenfield 195 44
 John S Haffley, Martinsburg 56 29
 Isaac Burget, N Woodberry 555 29
 Sam R Shiffer, Taylor 435 78
 Alex Dysart, Tyrone Tp 724 62
 J H Gailer, Tyrone Bor 156 67
 Jos B Hileman, Altoona 1093 42
 \$8,230 80

N. B. This outstanding balance is only apparent, as a large amount of orders is in the hands of the Collectors, and not returned to the Treasurer.

JOSEPH BALDRIGE, Esq. Prothonotary of Blair County in account with said County.

To cash paid balance due last settlement, 164 52
 Jury fines collected in 1861, 95 00
 Balance, 168 00
 \$427 52

CR.

By amount of balance due at last settlement, 164 52
 By amount of Fees in criminal prosecutions, 108 56
 Certifying to road views, filling and recording Township and Borough Elections 1861 and certifying return Judges General election, 52 92
 Fees and Tax for county, 37 90
 Filing and entering returns of constables, 10 00
 Venires and swearing Grand Jurors, 3 00
 Minute Book, Bench Book and arbitration Docket, 3 75
 Am't of Stationary for use of court, 36 00
 Certifying to commissioners Assessors and Asst Assessors names, 10 87
 \$427 52

By Balance due Jos Baldrige, 168 00

JAMES FUNK, Esq., High Sheriff of Blair county in account with said county.

To cash rec'd from Co. Treasurer, 1100 00
 " " for fines and Jury fees, 145 00
 " " Balance, 764 96
 \$2 009 96

CR.

By Balance due last settlement, 530 19
 Boarding prisoners, 710 92
 Serving Juries notices 4 terms, 109 00
 Am't paid J Newberry, water-ling Jail, 12 00
 " " John R Martin, do, 1 00
 Taking prisoners to Western Penitentiary, 152 00
 Am't paid for washing prisoners clothes 65 57
 " " " " towels 15 00
 " " for shoes for prisoners, straw, &c for Jail, 19 25
 " " J Newberry white-washing &c at Jail, 9 50
 " " A L Diefenbacher for docket, 5 00
 " " James Cromwell for coal, 11 25
 " " Lloyd & Henry coal at office, 19 75
 " " Removing John and Wm Long to House of Refuge, 100 00
 Advertising Fall Election, 75
 Am't paid for 24 loads of wood, 36 00
 Am't paid for reward and expenses in arresting Doughenbaugh and Kays, who broke Jail, 48 00
 Taking J Wertz to Insane Asylum, 50 00
 Gas bills of Jail, 15 00
 Thosmas Roney, rent of stable, 25 00
 Making 26 Haps for prison @50c 1

THE WHIG-HOLLIDAYSBURG AND ALTOONA, PA.

POETRY.

"HAVE FAITH IN GOD."

Mark xi, 22.

BY MRS. WARING.

I love to think that God appoints
My portion day by day;
Events of life are in his hand;
And I would only say—
"Appoint them in thine own good time,
And in thine own best way."
All things shall mingle for my good,
I would not change them if I could,
Nor alter thy decree.
Thou art above, and I below!
"Thy will be done! and even so,
For so it pleaseth thee."

THE FARMER.

Cultivating and Manuring Orchards.

Tree planters at the present time understand much better than formerly, the importance of good cultivation to newly transplanted orchards. Many of them have learned that fine, costly, valuable trees from the nursery, might as well be thrown into the brush heap for the fire, as left in total neglect, to take care of themselves, after being transplanted. Setting out peach trees, especially in grass field, or in a hard crust, weed encumbered soil, is nearly certain death to them. Apple trees may possibly survive such treatment, but they scarcely grow for a long time. Even several years afterward, the effect of cultivation is very striking. We have seen young peach orchards, five or six years old, standing in tall grass; the longest one year shoots were not over three inches in length. Trees of the same age, under the best clean mellow cultivation, were making shoots three feet long. In other words, the latter grew as much in one year, as the former in twelve years. Intermediate grade of management—cultivated but sown grain fields, short cropped pasture; soil plowed in spring, but neglected the rest of the season these give results not greatly better than the meadow.

There is a curious influence exerted by the character of a thin surface, on the roots of a growing tree. These roots may be the very first, half a foot below; yet, daily driving but an inch of the surface, may quadruple the growth. Ten year old peach trees, in a loose subsoil, thrown two feet below the surface, yet if that surface is covered with a mat of turf, the roots of which are not found six inches down (as every plowman of sward has observed) the growth of those trees will be nearly arrested; while a slightly plowed and frequently harrowed surface, will cause a rapid protrusion of shoots. These are the universally observed facts,—whatever the philosophy may be.

A peach tree never reaches any age, when the great difference between the influence of a grass surface or hard crust, and mellow culture, is not strikingly conspicuous. A peach orchard should never be neglected as long as it exists. The roots of an apple, cherry, and standard pear, run down further into the soil than the roots of a peach, and consequently when they become quite large, cultivating the surface has less effect upon them. We have examined an apple orchard twenty years old, a part of it in pasture, and the rest plowed two or three times in the season, but not cropped. The soil is light and the difference between the two portions it is but slightly in favor of the cultivated part. If the tree had been five or six years old, the difference would be no doubt be far greater; and the summer after transplanting, the shoots of the cultivated part would have probably grown two feet, and but two or three inches at the most, and probably not an inch, if standing neglected in grass.

The question is asked us, and this question has prompted these remarks—"When shall I know whether my full grown orchard needs plowing or manuring, or whether I should be satisfied with its present growth and productiveness?" The answer must be—if the branches now make but little growth, so that the annual shoots are not more than two or three, or at some six or seven inches, the trees are not a sufficiently thrifty condition. A more vigorous growth would have larger crops, and fruit of a better and finer quality; and a heavy product would not so soon exhaust their energies—they would recover from such temporary exhaustion more speedily.

A shallow plowing of the surface, and a harrowing once a month for three or four times afterwards, will be useful, and much more useful on a heavy soil than a light one; but this will not probably be quite enough. An occasional top dressing with a moderate coat of manure either in autumn, or early in winter, will contribute to the vigor of the tree; a load or two of ashes per acre, scattered broadcast under them may be of great use, and cannot injure any kind of soil. A scattering of lime, in some instances, has proved very beneficial. A more copious treatment with manure without breaking the soil, might even answer.

If the branches are thick and present a mass of bush, they should be evenly thinned out towards their ends, or on the outside, leaving the best and most thrifty to grow, thus letting in among them the light from without. Be especially careful to avoid the common and fatal error of trimming the center of the tree near the top of the trunk, or among the large branches, while the exterior remains as thick as ever—and never, for any consideration cut off a large limb, unless the most urgent necessity demands it. Thin in—shorten in—from the outside—never from the inside towards the outer. Usually however, very little pruning of any kind will be needed—it is better to trust to the effect of enrichment and cultivation of the ground.

Continue the manuring each year until

the annual shoot shall have attained at least a foot in length, when it may be slackened or discontinued for a time.—When this improved growth takes place, the better quality of the fruit, as well as its greater size, will give much satisfaction. The manure may be applied now in early winter.—Country Gentleman.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Light Breaking.

That a business denounced by the law of God as man-stealing, and the law of the land as piracy deserving death, a business held in detestation by all good men, and without open advocates even among the most degraded, should yet have prospered for years, finding its chief port of outfit in the city of New York, is cause for deep shame and humiliation.

The cruelties practised by the slave-trade in every step of its progress, from the hour the sleeping African village is given to the flames, and the fleeing inhabitants to the slave traffic, until, through all the horrors of the barracoons and the middle passage, they are landed upon the shores of Cuba, are without a parallel or the shadow of a justification; and yet men are found willing to trade in the bodies of their fellow-men for the sake of the immense profits which arise out of the traffic. The friends of humanity have long wished for the day when the law could be honestly and rightly enforced against its violators. At length the light is breaking.—The law officers, from the marshal to the judges, seem determined to give justice its course, while the accused shall have a full and fair trial at the hands of their peers.

A conviction for piracy as a slave-trader has recently been pronounced against the master of the ship *Erie*, the sentence of death pronounced, and his execution ordered to take place Feb. 7, 1862. It appears from the evidence, that Nathaniel Gordon, master of ship *Erie*, which ship was owned by American citizens, sailed in the summer of 1860 from Havana to Africa; and upon the 7th of August, in the river Congo, a few miles from its mouth, shipped 879 slaves, densely packing them between the decks of his small vessel, and sailed for Cuba. On the 8th of August, when about 50 miles off the coast, the vessel was captured by the *Mohican*, a United States war vessel, and taken to Monrovia, where the captives who survived were liberated. Hundreds had perished from the hardships to which they had been subjected. The master, Gordon, was brought to New York, and upon trial before a jury of his countrymen found guilty of a crime which the law calls piracy, and the penalty of which is death. The evidence of his guilt was so full and complete as to leave no doubt upon the mind of court or jury, his honor Judge Shipman, in pronouncing the sentence, gives him no hope of rescue. Judge Shipman's charge contains these solemn words:

"You are soon to be confronted with the terrible consequences of your crime, and it is proper that I should call to your mind the duty of preparing for that event which will soon terminate your mortal existence, and usher you into the presence of the Supreme Judge."

"Let me implore you to seek the spiritual guidance of the ministers of religion;—and let your repentance be as humble and thorough as your crime was great. Do not attempt to hide its enormity from yourself; think of the cruelty and wickedness of seizing nearly a thousand fellow-beings who never did you harm, and thrusting them beneath the decks of a small ship, beneath a burning tropical sun, to die of disease or suffocation, or be transported to distant lands, and be consigned, they and their posterity, to a fate far more cruel than death."

"Think of the sufferings of the unhappy beings whom you crowded on the *Erie*; of their helpless agony and terror as you took them from their native land; and especially think of those who perished under the weight of their miseries on the passage from the place of your capture to Monrovia. Remember that you showed mercy to none, carrying off as you did, not only those of your sex, but women and helpless children."

"Do not flatter yourself that because they belonged to a different race from yourself guilt is therefore lessened; rather fear that it is increased. In the just and generous heart, the humble and the weak inspire compassion, and call for pity and forbearance. As you are soon to pass into the presence of that God of the black man as well as the white man, who is no respecter of persons, do not indulge for a moment the thought that he hears with indifference the cry of the humblest of his children. Do not imagine that because others shared in the guilt of this enterprise, yours is thereby diminished; but remember the awful admonition of your Bible, 'Though hand join in hand, the wicked shall not go unpunished.'"

We are not aware that an execution has ever occurred in New York for this crime. We trust in this case justice and law will have their course, and we must devoutly hope the day is at hand when the nefarious business will be banished from every part of our whole country.—N. Y. Am. Mes.

The same object, seen from three different points of view—the Past, the Present, and the Future—often exhibits three different faces to us; like those sign boards over shop doors which represent the face of a lion as we approach, of a man when we are in front, and of an ass when we have passed.

If a bear were to go into a linen-draper's shop, what would he want? He would want muzzlin'.

BLAIR COUNTY

MARBLE YARD.

THE subscriber informs his old friends and the public in general that he still continues to carry on the *Marble Business*, in all its various branches, at the old stand, corner of Allegheny and Front streets, where he is prepared to furnish,

Headstones, Tombs, MONUMENTS, TABLE TOPS, MANTLES, &c., &c.,

in a neat and workmanlike manner on short notice, and on the most reasonable terms. The public are respectfully invited to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere, as I am confident that my work and prices will satisfy any person desiring anything in my line of business. Now is the time to get a cheap job.

JOHN FREEMAN.
Hollidaysburg, Nov. 29, 1861.

SOMETHING NEW!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO THE LADIES.

DOWNER'S Patent Hemmer and Shield,

FOR HAND SEWING. Is pronounced by all who have used it "just the thing" for those using the needle, as it completely protects the finger, and makes a neat and uniform hem while the operator is sewing.

One half the labor of sewing is saved by using this Remarkable Simple and Novel invention. No lady should be without it. It is also "just the thing" for girls to use learning to sew.

Its remarkable cheapness brings it within reach of the million. Sample sent by mail on receipt of the price, 25 cents.

Descriptive Circulars furnished on application. A liberal discount to the trade. Enterprising Agents (wanted in every town and country throughout the United States and Canada,) will find most profitable employment in selling this useful article, as it meets with ready sale wherever offered—has no competition—and profits are very large. \$150 per month can be realized.

Address, A. H. DOWNER, 412 Broadway, New York, Patentee and Sole Proprietor. N. B.—General and exclusive Agencies will be granted on the most liberal terms. [Jan. 3d. 1862. 3mos.]

CRITTENDEN'S PHILADELPHIA COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.

N. E. Corner 7th & Chestnut Sts PHILADELPHIA.

THIS INSTITUTION, which was established in 1844, and is now consequently in the eightieth year of its existence, numbers among its graduates, hundreds of the most successful merchants and business men of our country.

The object of the Institution is solely to afford young men facilities for thorough preparation for business.

The Branches taught are, Book-Keeping, applicable to the various departments of trade; Penmanship, both plain and ornamental; Commercial Law, Mathematics, Navigation, Civil Engineering, Drawing, Phonography, and Modern Languages.

The system of instruction is peculiar; no classes or set lessons are made up of, but each student is taught individually, so that he may commence at any time, and attend at whatever hours are most convenient. Catalogues are issued annually after the 15th of April, containing names of the students for the year, and full particulars of terms, &c., and may be obtained at any time by addressing the Principal.

Extensive accommodations, wide spread reputation, and the lengthy experience of the Principal, this Institution offers facilities superior to any other in the country, for young men wishing to prepare for business, and to obtain at the same time a DIPLOMA which will prove a recommendation for them to any Mercantile House.

Crittenden's Series of Treatises on Book-Keeping, now more widely circulated than any other work on the subject, are for sale at the College.

S. HODGES CRITTENDEN, Attorney at Law, Principal.
Jan. 24, 1862:tf.

BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION.

DR. THOS. F. CHAPMAN will send to all who wish it, (free of charge,) the Recipe for making and using a beautiful Balm, that will effectually remove PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, TAN, FRECKLES, &c., &c., leaving the skin smooth, clean and beautiful; also, full directions for using PELLAGRA'S CELEBRATED SKIN-SANTAL, warranted to start a full growth of whiskers, or a Moustache, in less than 30 days. Either of the above can be obtained by return mail, by addressing (with stamp for return postage,) DR. THOMAS F. CHAPMAN, Practical Chemist, 831 Broadway, New York. January 24, 1862—2m.

TO DISABLED SOLDIERS, SEAMEN AND MARINES AND WIDOWS OR OTHER HEIRS of those who have died or been killed in the service. CHAS. C. TUCKER, Attorney for Claimants, Bounty Land and Pension Agent, Washington City, D. C.

Pensions for the present war, who are disabled by reason of wounds received or disease contracted while in service, and Pensions, Bounty Money and Arrears of Pay obtained for widows or other heirs of those who have died or been killed while in service. Bounty Land procured for services in any of the other wars.

CHAS. C. TUCKER, Washington, D. C.
[November 1, 1861.]

S. M. WOODKOK, Attorney at Law, ALTOONA, BLAIR CO., PA.

Will practice in the several Courts of Blair, Cambria and Huntingdon counties.

Having had several years' experience in the practice of the Law, he expects to merit public patronage. Office on Annie street, 3 doors above the Post Office. October 1, 1861:tf.

DIRECTORY.

PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE WHIG.

HOLLIDAYSBURG POST OFFICE.

MAILS LEAVE.

MORNING—
Philadelphia Through.....7 A. M.
Eastern Way.....11.10 "
Western Way....."
Altoona....."
Duncansville.....9 A. M.
Bedford....."
Martinsburg.....P. M.
Williamsburg....."
Altoona.....1.30 P. M.
EVENING—
Philadelphia Through.....8 P. M.
Harrisburg....."
Pittsburg....."
Duncansville....."

MAILS ARRIVE.

MORNING—
Philadelphia Through.....9.20 A. M.
Harrisburg....."
Pittsburg....."
Western Way....."
Altoona....."
Martinsburg.....11 A. M.
Williamsburg....."
Eastern Way.....4.00 P. M.
Philadelphia Through.....4 P. M.
Altoona.....5 P. M.
Bedford....."

List of Post Offices in Blair County.

Post Office.	Post Master.
Altoona,	G. W. Patton.
Antietam,	B. F. Bell.
Arch Spring,	L. C. Caldwell.
Brace,	David Auerand.
Cane Creek,	D. W. Brown.
Duncansville,	Mrs. McCabe.
East Freedom,	John B. Kephart.
El Dorado,	John J. Canan.
Fostoria,	A. B. Myers.
Frankstown,	H. P. Kephart.
Hollidaysburg,	James Biagham.
Martinsburg,	J. G. Herbst.
Newry,	London Reeve.
Olivia,	S. B. Ewing.
Sabbath Rest,	W. F. Sellers.
Sarah,	Paul Mauk.
Sinking Valley,	D. P. Tussey.
Spang's Mills,	R. Todd.
Springfield Furnace,	A. McAllister.
Tipton,	W. P. Dysart.
Tyone,	Harriet M. Stewart.
Williamsburg,	W. J. Spencer.
Yellow Springs,	J. M. Kinkaid.

UNITED STATES OFFICERS.

Abraham Lincoln, of Ill., President, \$25,000
Hannibal Hamlin, of Me., V. President, 8,000

THE CABINET.

W. H. Seward, of N. Y., Sec. of State, 8,000
S. P. Chase, of Ohio, Sec. of Treasury, 8,000
C. B. Smith, of Ind., Sec. of Interior, 8,000
Gideon Welles, of Conn., Sec. of Navy, 8,000
Edwin M. Stanton, of Pa., Sec. of War, 8,000
Edward Bates, of Missouri, Atty Gen., 8,000
Monty Blair, of Md., P. M. General, 8,000

THE JUDICIARY.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.
Roger B. Taney, of Md., Chief Justice, 6,500
John Wayne, of Ga., Associate Justice, 6,000
John Catron, of Tenn., " " 6,000
J. A. Campbell, of Ala., " " 6,000
Samuel Nelson, N. Y., " " 6,000
R. C. Grier, of Penn., " " 6,000
Nathan Clifford, Me., " " 6,000
Noah H. Swayne, of O., " " 6,000
One vacancy.

Court meets the first Monday in December at Washington.

REPRESENTATIVES FROM BLAIR COUNTY.

Hon S. S. Blair, Member of House of Rep's.
Lewis W. Hall, member of the State Senate.
Thaddeus Banks, member of State Legislature.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

President Judge, Hon. Geo. Taylor, (of Huntingdon county.)
Associates, Samuel Dean and Adam Moes.
S. A. Morrow, Prothonotary.
Samuel McCann, Sheriff.
G. A. Caldwell, Register and Recorder.
H. A. Caldwell, Geo. Koon, and James M. Kin-
land, County Commissioners.
H. A. Caldwell, Clerk to Commissioners.
John McKenney, Treasurer.
Peter Good and David Auerand, Directors of Poor.
John Penn Jones, Poor House Treasurer.
Edward McGraw, Jr., Steward of Poor House.
Maxwell B. Smith, Mercantile Appraiser.
A. M. Lloyd, Robert Messinger, and L. L. Moore, Auditors.
James L. Gwin, County Surveyor.
James A. Freeman, Coroner.
John Mitchell, Supt. of Common Schools.

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

John Gorley and Geo. B. Bowers, Justices of the Peace.
Will Jack, Burgess.
Will Johnston, John C. West, John McClure,
David K. Ramey, A. Vowinkel and Wm. G. Murray, Town Council.
Lewis H. Williams, Clerk to Town Council.
A. S. Landis, Borough Treasurer.
A. Reeder, Weigh Master.
G. V. Russ, Constable.
S. Calvin, J. D. Rea, John Cresswell, Thad Banks, Samuel Barr, and John L. Hemp-hill, School Directors.
John Cresswell, Treasurer of School Board.

STATE OFFICERS.

Governor, A. G. Curtin, of Centre county.
Secretary of the Commonwealth, Eli Slater.
Attorney General, W. M. Meredith, of Philad.
Adjutant General, Alex. L. Russell, of Bedford.
Auditor Gen'l, Thomas E. Cochran, York Co.
Mayor General, C. Southern, Warren.
State Treasurer, H. D. Moore, Philadelphia.
Supt. of Common Schools, Thos. H. Burrows.

THE JUDICIARY.

Chief Justice, Walter H. Lewis.
Associate Justices, George W. Woodward,
James Thompson, William Strong, John M. Read.

UNITED STATES SENATORS FROM PENNSYLVANIA.

Hon. Edgar Cowan, of Westmoreland Co.
Hon. David Wilmot, of Bradford Co.

JOHNSTON, JACK & CO., (Formerly Bell, Johnston, Jack & Co.) Bankers, -Hollidaysburg, Pa.

W. M. M. LLOYD & CO., (Formerly Bell, Johnston, Jack & Co.) Bankers, -Altoona, Pa.
Nov. 22, 1861.

COAL.

JAS. M. COOPER & CO., (SUCCESSORS OF PORTER, MILLIKEN AND CO.)

Are prepared to furnish the public with a good article of bituminous Coal, by the boat, car, or cart load.
Hollidaysburg, Nov. 1, 1861.
J. M. COOPER. S. MILLIKEN

A COOKING STOVE FOR SALE FOR TRADE. Inquire at this office.

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The publisher of the PENNSYLVANIA TELEGRAPH has made the most ample and complete arrangements, by the engagement of an experienced corps of reporters to give the public a complete synopsis of the proceedings of the Legislature, embracing all legislation that will be of a general character and such of a private business as may have an effect or influence on the public interest. Added to these reports, with the reports of the Heads of Departments, the debates will also be published when they are of a character involving questions in which the people are interested. These features regularly and carefully conducted and supervised by experienced reporters, our reports of the proceedings of Congress in the progress of the war, together with such domestic and foreign news as shall daily occur and come within our reach, will make the PENNSYLVANIA TELEGRAPH one of the most valuable and interesting newspapers in the country.

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MUNN & CO., Publishers, No. 37 PARK ROW, N. Y.

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IN ALTOONA.

THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform the public, that he has just received a large supply of STOVES, of all Patterns, such as: Continental Cook, and Herald Cook, the *Iron Gas Burner*, which is far superior for Parlors, to Silvers' Gas Burner.

The *Iron Gas Burner* and the *Gas Burner*, these are the Stoves of the Season. He has also, the Egg, and every variety of Stoves.

TIN AND SHEET-IRON WARE, in great variety, always on hand.

ROOFING & SPOUTING

put up on short notice. All kinds of job work promptly attended to. Store and Shop on Annie street, between Harriet and Adeline streets, East Ward.

STEPHEN WINTERS.

Altoona, Oct. 25, 1861.

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The subscriber offers at private sale, the balance of his lands in "THE KETTLE," near Altoona, at \$5 per acre, payable in twenty years or less, with interest. He will sell any number of acres the purchaser may desire. The soil is very good—scarcely second to the best in Blair county.

JOHN BROTERLINE.

Hollidaysburg, Nov. 15th, 1861.

JOHN BROTERLINE, Attorney-at-Law, Hollidaysburg, Pa.

DARLING'S LIVER REGULATOR, AND LIFE BITTERS.

A rare vegetable extract. They cure all bilious disorders of the system. They regulate and invigorate the liver and kidneys; they give tone to the digestive organs; they regulate the secretions, excretions and exhalations, equalize the circulation, and purify the blood. Thus, all bilious complaints—some of which are Tropic Liver, Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Piles, Chills and Fevers, Costiveness or Looseness—are entirely controlled and cured by these remedies.

DARLING'S LIVER REGULATOR removes the morbid and bilious deposits from the stomach and bowels, regulates the liver and kidneys, removing every obstruction, restores a natural and healthy action in the vital organs. It is a superior family medicine, much better than pills, and much easier to take.

DARLING'S LIFE BITTERS is a superior tonic and diuretic; excellent in cases of loss of appetite, flatulency, female weakness, irregularities, pain in the side and bowels, blind, protruding and bleeding piles, and general debility.

Read the following Testimony:
Jas L. Brumley, merchant, 184 Fulton street New York writes, August 18, 1860: "I have been afflicted with Piles, accompanied with bleeding, the last three years; I used DARLING'S LIVER REGULATOR and LIFE BITTERS, and now consider myself entirely cured."

Hon. John A. Cross writes: "Brooklyn, March 15, 1860.—In the Spring of 1859 I took a severe cold, which induced a violent fever. I took two doses of DARLING'S LIVER REGULATOR. It broke up my cold and fever at once. Previous to this attack, I had been troubled with dyspepsia several months; I have felt nothing of it since."

Otis Studley, Esq., 128 East 28th Street, N. Y., writes: "August 12, 1860.—I had difficulty with Kidney Complaint three years, with constant pain in the small of my back. I had used most all kinds of medicines, but found no permanent relief until I used DARLING'S LIVER REGULATOR, and LIFE BITTERS. I passed clotted blood by the urethra. I am now entirely cured, and take pleasure in recommending these remedies."

Mrs. C. Telford, 11 Christopher Street, N. Y., writes: "Feb. 29, 1860.—I have been subject to attacks of Asthma the last twenty years. I have never found anything equal to DARLING'S LIVER REGULATOR, in affording immediate relief. It is a thorough Liver and Bileous remedy."

Mrs. Young, of Brooklyn, writes, "February 28, 1860.—In May last I had a severe attack of Piles, which confined me to the house. I took one bottle of DARLING'S LIFE BITTERS, and was entirely cured. I have had no attack since."

D. Westervelt, Esq., of South St., near 8th Street, Williamsburg, L. I., writes: August 5, 1860.—Having been troubled with a difficulty in the Liver, and subject to bilious attacks, I was advised by a friend to try DARLING'S LIVER REGULATOR. I did so, and found it to operate admirably, removing the bile and arousing the liver to activity. I have also used it as a FAMILY MEDICINE. When our children are out of sorts, we give them a few drops and it sets them all right. I find it meets the general wants of the stomach and bowels when disordered."

Reader, if you need either or both of these most excellent Remedies, inquire for them at the stores; if you do not find them, rake no other, but enclose One Dollar in a letter, and on receipt of the money, the Remedy or remedies will be sent according to your directions by mail or express, post paid.

Address, DAN'L S. DARLING, 120 Nassau St., New York.
Put up in 50 cents and \$1 Bottles each.
Jan. 3, 1862.—6m.

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SEVEN HUNDRED SHEETS PER HOUR, on any kind of a job from a colored Poster down, and do its work as well as any cylinder Press in the world.

Bed 31 x 46 inches, rolls a form with two rollers of 26 x 42 inches, weighs only 3,300 lbs., and can be put up and set running by any ordinary printer.

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